

SALE ON W. L. DOUGLAS SHOES

MORRIS HYMES

52-54-56 N. FRONT ST.

SALE

At 50c on the \$1.00

Men's and Young Men's

SUITS AND OVERCOATS

ALL STYLES, ALL COLORS

\$14. ⁸⁵ For SUITS and OVERCOATS made to retail at \$22, \$24, \$26	\$18. ⁰⁰ For SUITS and OVERCOATS made to retail at \$25, \$27, \$29	\$22. ⁵⁰ For SUITS and OVERCOATS made to retail at \$30, \$32, \$35
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For OVERCOATS made to retail at \$39, \$45, \$50

28.50

For SUITS made to retail at \$39, \$45, \$50

THE ABSORBING STORY OF SILK

One Woman's Curiosity Resulted In Discovery of Marvelous Fabric And China Kept Secret Until Another Woman Told a Man.

A woman discovered silk. And the secret was kept for many centuries.

Finally a woman told the secret of its culture and manufacture to a man and silk became a household word in all parts of the world.

Walking one sunny summer morning in a quaint Chinese garden where the high, enveloping walls were all but hidden by a riotous growth of exotic flowers and the air heavily perfumed with their fragrance, a slim girl of fourteen pattered along slowly with tightly buttoned feet to an inviting oak wood pagoda by the side of a miniature lake.

There she rested. As she idly watched a host of insects and worms she noticed that while many of them apparently slept lazily in the sun, a trio of caterpillars were ceaselessly busy feasting on the leaves of a white mulberry tree.

Their capacity and their energy fascinated her and the next day and for many succeeding days she watched them eat and grow rapidly.

She had ample time for she was the Empress Si-ling-chi, wife of the Emperor Huang-ti, who ruled China in 2640 B. C. She is known today as the "Goddess of the Silk Worm" and throughout China on an appointed day the rich and poor alike pay picturesque tribute to her.

One day she noticed that, as their heads moved from side to side, a semi-fluid gummy substance issued from their mouths and soon turned into a soft, downy thread. Soon cocoons were formed and she carried one to the Emperor. He was not interested.

The lonely little Empress, surrounded by a small army of servants but without a playmate although merely a child, carried the cocoon back to the garden. It piqued her curiosity. It was about the size of a large peanut but slightly thicker and substantially hard. She pulled one and found that although it was so light that it would float in the air it was still so strong that she could pull off quite a length. The hardness of the cocoon bothered her and finally she hit upon the idea of soaking one in warm water. The result was that she was better able to extract the thread. She wound it on her fingers in one continuous thread nearly two thousand feet long. It was yellow.

Si-ling-chi had remarkable initiative and had she lived in these times and in the United States she would undoubtedly have been a leader in some one or more of the advanced movements that has placed women at least closer to their proper place in the world's activities. Not content with her interesting discovery she set about to find some way in which to utilize the beautiful silken threads. After weeks of study and experiments she ordered the ladies of her court to gather in the garden. There she demonstrated her crude methods of gathering and reeling the silk and set them all to work learning to help her. Soon she taught them to weave garments and to embroider. It was not long before the Emperor, who had shown so little interest in the silk worms, was presented by the Empress with a ceremonial garment of purest silk and only a short time later all members of the court were wearing silken clothes of dazzling beauty.

The production of raw silk quickly became the chief industry of China and the nation grew rich beyond the understanding of neighboring countries which sought vainly for the secret of silk. China held the secret and monopoly of export to all parts of Asia, India, Persia and Arabia for many centuries. The death penalty was decreed for the crime of sending or taking the silk worm, its eggs or the seeds of the white mulberry tree out of China.

All went well with the Chinese silk industry until about 350 B. C. when a prince of India visited China and won the love of a demure Chinese princess who accompanied him to India, via the elopement and caravan route, taking hidden in her sandals, the eggs of silk worms and seeds of the white mulberry tree. Within three moons of the arrival in India of the runaway princess, she disappeared mysteriously between suns but it was too late to save the secret. She had not only delivered to her lover the eggs and the seeds but had taught him all that she had learned of silk in the royal palace in China.

Alexander the Great learned the secret during a visit to India in 325 B. C. and through him silk became known throughout many parts of Europe only to be lost again after comparatively few years. The knowledge of silk was not regained in Europe until the reign of Julius Caesar in about 57 B. C. when in Rome it became the specified court dress and sold for its weight in gold.

The United States today leads the world as the greatest manufacturer of silk with the center of the industry located in Paterson, N. J., although the first silk mill was built in 1819 in Mansfield, Conn. Raw silk was produced in America as early as 1521 when Cortez took silk worms seeds and mulberry tree seeds to Mexico and later to Virginia and other colonies about 1619 but has been abandoned because this country cannot compete with the large scales of China, Japan, India and Italy.

Famous Old Parish Church. Public church, Parish of St. George, seven miles from Mount Vernon was built in 1728 from plans drawn by General Washington, who was a vestryman for 20 years. The church was used as a stable during the Civil war, but has lately been restored and is now practically in its original condition.

Reduce the W. C. L. by buying your supplies at the big auction and grocery sale of the W. C. L. at Piffen Hall, Friday, night, Jan. 28. Admission free. Advertisement.

LUCKY STRIKE cigarette

It's toasted

To Cure a Cold in One Day

Take
Grove's Laxative Bromo Quinine tablets

Be sure its Bromo
Q
The genuine bears this signature



Cuticura Beautifies Your Complexion

The daily use of the Soap cleanses and purifies the pores of the skin, thus preventing blackheads and pimples. The Ointment used successfully, as needed, soothes and heals any irritation or redness. They are ideal for the toilet as is also Cuticura Talcum for perfuming.

Sample Book Free! Address: "Cuticura Tablets," 150 West 24th St., New York, N. Y. Send 10c for sample book. Cuticura Soap always without soap.

J. J. Bell Seed Co. Inc.
35 YEARS IN BUSINESS

We have opened a branch store at 286 Fair street, Kingston, where we shall carry a complete stock of Tested and Proven Garden, Field and Flower Seeds, Plants, Bulbs and Nursery Stock in season. Our 1921 free catalogue will be ready for distribution about February 1.

In the meantime we are offering attractive bargains in genuine Army and Navy Salvage Goods, including Blankets, Uniforms, Shirts, Belts, Men's Kits, Canteens, Tents, Cots, Etc., purchased direct from the United States Salvage Sales.

Come in and get acquainted.
286 Fair St.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS
In pursuance of an order of the Hon. Joseph M. Becker, County Judge and Acting Surrogate of Ulster County, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Mary Augusta O'Connell late of the City of Kingston, in the County of Ulster, to present the same with the vouchers in support thereof, to the undersigned Thomas C. O'Connell, Executor of the last will and Testament of Mary Augusta O'Connell, deceased, at the County of Ulster, New York, on or before the 22d day of June, 1921. Dated at Kingston, N. Y., Jan. 23, 1921.
THOMAS C. O'CONNELL, EXECUTOR OF WILL.
THOMAS C. O'CONNELL, Executor of the last will and Testament of Mary Augusta O'Connell, deceased, 22 Ferry Street, Kingston, New York.
A. T. CLEARWATER, Attorney for Executors, Ulster County Savings Bank Building, Kingston, New York.

Corset Week at Eighmey's

20 Per Cent Off Regular Prices



WE WANT 1037 WOMEN

TO GET BETTER ACQUAINTED WITH OUR GOOD VALUE CORSET DEPARTMENT.

NO JOB LOTS, all good selling styles, many new spring models as well as all staple numbers suitable for stout, medium and slim figures.

PRICES RANGE FROM \$1.50 UP TO \$7.00.

But you don't have to pay the full price this week. As an extra inducement for the Women of Kingston and vicinity to visit our Corset Department

EVERY CORSET WILL BE SOLD 20 PER CENT LESS THAN REGULAR PRICE

NEW CUSTOMERS are invited to come and get acquainted. Regular patrons will gladly take advantage of this Special Price Inducement.

The Downtown Dry Goods Store 26 BROADWAY Cor. Mill St.

THE MEN'S SHOP

MEN'S UNDERWEAR
\$5.00 and \$6.00 All Wool Union Suits \$2.95
\$3 and \$3.50 Union Suits \$1.95
\$3.00 Shirts and Drawers \$1.95
\$1.50 Shirts and Drawers 79c
B. V. D. Union Suits \$1.79
Shirts and Drawers 79c

PAJAMAS AND NIGHT SHIRTS
\$3.50 and \$4 Pajamas \$1.99
\$2.50 Night Shirts \$1.49

DRESS GLOVES
\$6.50 Buckskin Gloves \$3.99
\$6.50 Mocha Gloves \$3.99
\$5 Suede and Kid Gloves \$2.99
\$2.50 Boys' Sport Hose \$1.49

SWEATERS
\$15 Sweaters, with or without collar \$7.89
\$10 Sweaters \$6.99
\$7 and \$8 Sweaters \$4.99

HOSIERY
75c Lisle Hose, 39c; Phoenix and Onyx Brand, 3 for \$1.00
\$3 Ladies' Wool Hose \$1.99

Our Annual Inventory Sale All This Week

SHIRTS
\$4.00 and \$4.50 Madras and Percale Shirts \$1.69
\$5.00 and \$6.00 Madras and Fancy Silk Stripes \$2.69
\$8.00 and \$10 Silk Shirts \$3.99
\$3.50 Flannel Shirts \$1.99
\$5.00 Flannel Shirts \$2.99
\$6.90 Flannel Shirts \$3.99

HATS AND CAPS
\$5.00 and \$6 Mallory Hats \$3.69
\$7.00 and \$8.00 Hats \$4.69
\$10 and \$12.00 Hats \$6.69
\$2.50, \$3 and \$3.50 Caps \$1.49

MUFFLERS
\$5 and \$6.00 Mufflers \$2.89
\$7 and \$8 Mufflers \$3.99
\$2.50 Mufflers 79c
Paris Garters, 39c; 3 for \$1.00
75c Pure Linen Handkerchief 49c
75c Pure Linen Handkerchief 49c
One half dozen \$2.89
50c Pure Linen Handkerchief, plain, 39c; half dozen \$2.29
\$1.00 Suspenders 79c

A. W. MOLLOTT

302 Wall Street, Kingston, N. Y.

ATTENTION!

THE GAS CONSUMERS' MASS MEETING WILL BE HELD IN THE COMMON COUNCIL CHAMBER ON WEDNESDAY EVENING NEXT AT 7:15 O'CLOCK SHARP.

SPEAKERS WILL EXPLAIN HOW YOU CAN HELP FIGHT THE NEW GAS RATE AND THE PROPOSED METER CHANGE.

BE AMERICANS AND HELP US FIGHT FOR YOU.

EVERY GAS CONSUMER SHOULD BE PRESENT.

DON'T BE SLACKERS! LET US FIGHT TOGETHER!

KINGSTON TAXPAYER'S ASSOCIATION

IF YOU WOULD BE HAPPY

ATTEND THE BIG DANCE

—at the—

ARMORY

WEDNESDAY NIGHT.

JAN. 26, 1921

SHURTER'S ORCHESTRA

ADMISSION 50c

WE HOPE TO MEET YOU

in the Armory

Wednesday Evening, Feb. 2nd

at the

K. of C.

CHARITY BALL

FREEMAN WANT ADS. BRING RESULTS

COSTUME OF CREPE DE CHINE

GENUINE INLAID LINOLEUM
Color goes through to back.. 4 to 12
yds. Value \$1.75 and \$1.98 **98c**
SPECIAL

Everything for Everybody
ROSE-GORMAN-ROSE
KINGSTON'S LEADING STORE

40 in. Silk
Georgette Crepe \$1.98

***All Day Long Customers
Have Selected Good Bargains
At This Shoe Sale***

Ladies', Misses', Children's and Boys' Shoes at Half
Surely the Best Opportunity in Many a Day

\$11 & \$12 SHOES

\$4.00 SHOES
Misses' Black Gun Metal
Shoes, also Tan Mahogany.
\$2.45

LADIES' BLACK BOOTS
In Kid and Gun Metal, military heel, regular price
\$8.00 and \$9.00. Sale Price
\$5.45

A carload of Stone Crocks arrived at the R-G-R store yesterday. Every size is here from half gallon up to thirty gallon.

GET YOUR ORDER IN EARLY

AMERICA has reserved her greatest honors for those who were born in humble circumstances. In the election of Senator Harding we have but another example of the opportunities that the American Institutions under the Constitution offer to the industrious poor. Every school boy knows the story of the early life of Abraham Lincoln—his struggles to achieve success amid the hardships of poverty life. When nominated for the Presidency he was known as the "Hill School" candidate, having helped to bore the timbers that were used to build his own log cabin, and having sold rails for his neighbors and thereby earn some money to buy books to satisfy his eagerness for knowledge.

James A. Garfield drove horses on a cereal team-pitch for four years to earn money to start as a pupil in an academy. During his college years, he also earned his living by working in the carpenter shops in the college. While a student at Hiram College, he defrayed the expense of his tuition by acting as janitor, lighting the fires, sweeping the floors, and mending the bell. Later he became President of the College. President Grant was the son

of a tanner, and as a youth worked in his father's tan-yard in Clermont County, Ohio. Andrew Johnson, who became President upon the death of Lincoln, was born of poor parents in Raleigh, North Carolina, and was apprenticed in his boyhood to a cooper. He never attended school but worked for a living, and solved the problem of education. He rose from a public reception to another until he was elected Vice-President with Lincoln in 1861.

President James Buchanan was the son of poor immigrants from Ireland who settled in the frontier districts of Pennsylvania. Only by the severest self-denial were the parents able to give the future President an elementary education. Mildred Follins, as a young man, was compelled to leave the children's ernde, and afterwards took up wood-charring, and having had access to a village library, he soon acquired sufficient knowledge which finally led him to a lawyer's office as a student. Andrew Jackson was the first of the "Log Cabin" Presidents. William Henry Harrison was another. These men were sons of the sturdy pioneers that squared up the West and carried civilization into the wild and unpopulated

Copyright the Constitutional League of America

all the year round, except in the coldest season, from the end of the summer to the beginning of February.

...the surrounding character.



Our 1921 Year Book is Out Send For Your Copy

If you want an hour's good reading, send for this book.

You won't find a dull page in it.

If you like to read about big things done in a big way, you'll get what you want here.

If you want solid data, statistics and explanations about one of the biggest industries of modern civilization, affecting the life of every American every day, they're here.

If you want to satisfy yourself as a man and a citizen whether Swift & Company lives up to the responsibilities and obligations that go with this industry, study this Year Book.

It is one of the interesting and important human documents of the year.

Address Swift & Company
Public Relations Department
Union Stock Yards, - Chicago, Ill.

Swift & Company, U. S. A.

MATTERS BEFORE THE SURROGATE

In surrogate's court letters of administration have been issued by Surrogate George F. Kaufman to the estate of Rachel D. Porter, deceased, of the town of Wawarsing to Canine Smith of Montela. The value of the estate is given as \$300 personal. H. Westlake Coons is the attorney for the petitioner.

A petition has been filed for the appointment of an appraiser in the estate of Wilbur L. Hale, deceased, of the city of Kingston, and an order issued, appointing James Lounsbury, county treasurer, under the taxable transfer act.

In the matter of the probate of the last will and testament of Annie Germond, deceased, of the town of Saugerties, whose will was filed January 12, and citations issued returnable January 24, it was held open pending the taking of testimony of one witness. The value of the estate is \$12,000 real; \$10,000 personal. Alma Florence Hughes is the legatee. Reginald Sayre, New York city, is the executor. Grant M. Brinnier is the attorney for the petitioner.

In surrogate's court in the matter of the judicial settlement of the accounts of Clauson J. Terwilliger and August Botter, as administrators of the estate of Emma Terwilliger, deceased, late of the town of New Paltz, a decree has been granted, discharging and releasing the administrators upon their filing receipts after the distribution of the following: To Clauson J. Terwilliger, \$338.22; to Mabel Shogler, Jonas F. Terwilliger, Raymond Terwilliger, Edward S. Terwilliger, Ida Terwilliger Coalter, Jennie Terwilliger and Eva Terwilliger, \$238.92 each. An order was also issued exempting the amounts from the taxable transfer act. A. D. & A. W. Lent, attorneys for the administrators; Andrew J. Cook as guardian ad litem for Eva Terwilliger, infant.

OUR DAILY PATTERN.



A Serviceable "Cover All" Apron.

Pattern 3296 is portrayed in this design. It is cut in 4 sizes: small, 32-34; medium, 36-38; large, 40-42; and extra large, 44-46 inches bust measure. A medium size will require 4 1/2 yards of 36 inch material.

Figured percale is here shown, with bindings of white cambric. Chambray, gingham, lawn, drill, sateen and alpaca could be used for this style.

A pattern of this illustration mailed to any address on receipt of 12c in coin or 1c and 2c stamps by the Pattern Department, The Freeman, Rondout, N. Y. Be sure to state the size wanted.

Catalogue Notice.

Send 12c in coin or stamps for our up-to-date fall and winter 1920-1921 catalogue, containing 350 designs of Ladies', Misses and Childrens Patterns, a concise and comprehensive article on dressmaking, also some points for the needle (illustrating 30 of the various, simple stitches), all valuable hints to the home dressmaker.

Meeting at Clintondale.

January 26 there will be a public meeting of the Home Bureau in Clintondale Grange Hall at 2:30 o'clock. Dr. Voss of Gardiner will give a lecture on first aid to the sick and injured. All are cordially invited.

ZERO WEATHER IS HERE AGAIN

Following the warm spell of the past few days the thermometer suddenly dropped during the night towards and below the zero mark, and this morning at 7 o'clock the thermometers on the Strand registered zero. The drop in the temperature has been looked forward to by the ice men who are hoping to harvest a crop from the Hudson river.

The warm weather of the past few days has caused the ferry Transport considerable trouble in making her trips due to the floating ice, and the tug Rob has been kept busy helping the ferry to keep the channel open.

The ice above and below the ferry track is now holding fast and if the cold spell but continues the ice fields will soon be ready to cut.

SPRING POTATO PRICES

Hard To Forecast, Says State College.

What are the chances of good prices for potatoes in the spring? This is a question more than one New York state farmer is asking, and the department of farm management at the state college of agriculture points out that there is "an even chance" that potatoes will bring \$3.50 to \$4.50 a barrel, wholesale, in New York in the spring. It is pointed out, however, that the prediction of potato prices for next spring is difficult at this time because of the great decrease in the prices of many farm products which has taken place the past few months.

Potato production has increased in the United States in the past a little faster than population. A 400 million bushel crop probably would about supply the United States in potatoes for 1920. This would mean about 3.7 bushels per capita. The government's December estimate of 430 million bushels indicates that the potato crop is better than average by about eight per cent.

The 1919 potato crop was about nine per cent below average, and the 1918 crop was seven per cent above average, or about the same as this year's crop. The 1917 crop was much larger, 17 per cent above average.

The great decrease in the price of many farm products which has taken place the past few months makes it difficult to forecast prices. If decreases continue, the general price level from October to next June may average as low as the 1917 price level. Based on the 1917 general price level, there is an even chance that New York state potatoes, bulk per 100 pounds, will average from October, 1920, to June, 1921, from \$3.50 to \$4.50 a barrel, wholesale, in New York city.

Hasbrouck's Speaking Season.

J. DePuy Hasbrouck, of this city, district director for the state income tax department, will address the members of the Rotary Club of Newburgh, at their annual meeting to be held tonight, on the state income tax and its various phases. On Wednesday, February 9, he will talk on the same subject before the members of the Kingston Rotary Club. Mr. Hasbrouck who has been district director since the state income tax law went into effect, has a most thorough knowledge of the law and has been called upon to talk on the subject in a number of cities throughout the state.

Our Growing Population.

The following births have been recently reported to the board of health:

Mr. and Mrs. Charles J. Heldron of No. 24 First avenue, a daughter, Gladys Vivian.

Mr. and Mrs. John Leahy of No. 34 Ten Broeck avenue, a son, John.

INSTANT POSTUM

never disturbs nerves.

Coffee drinkers who change to Postum usually feel better.

"There's a Reason"

Our Prices Make Shopping Elsewhere an Extravagance

VAN WAGENEN'S

Kingston's Busiest Store

Women's \$7.50 Warm Beacon Cloth Bath Robes \$4.98

A warm bath robe is an actual necessity at this time of year. Most people have to arise before the house is really warm. These robes have the double virtue of combining comfort and warmth and good looks. Made with mannish or sailor collar; finished at collar and cuffs with banding or cord. Rope girdle. All sizes.

Men's \$7.98 Beacon Bath Robes \$4.98

Big, roomy robes that are very warm and comfortable. Handsome patterns. Finished with cording and rope girdle.

\$1.00 Polly Prim Aprons 79c

Especially pretty and attractive in chambray and percale, with trim of rick rack braid and and sashes in back.

\$1.50 Bungalow Aprons \$1.00

Made of standard percale in light and dark colors. Belted and other styles.

\$3.98 House Dresses \$1.98

The good kind. Made of best quality percale and woven madras. Prettily trimmed. Full cut sizes.

\$2.00 Table Cloths \$1.29

54x65 inches; excellent quality bleached mercerized damask; hemmed ready for use.

75c Seco Silk 49c

Complete range of shades in these popular Seco Silk used so exclusively for linings, drapery, etc. 36 inches wide.

36 in. 50c Outing Flannel 25c

Firm, heavy grade; soft thick nap, in pretty blue and pink stripes on white grounds.

89c Bath Towels 59c

Size 22x44 inches; extra heavy, made of two-ply double twisted cotton yarns; serviceable grade. Hemmed ends. Limited quantity of these unusual towels. White or blue border.

39c Outing Flannel 19c

Soft, fleecy quality, 27 inches wide, in choice pink and blue checks and stripes.

39c Standard Percale 19c

Yard wide. A big center table full of dainty fancy stripes and fig.

25c Apron Gingham 12 1/2c

All the wanted standard blue and white checks; no remnants or seconds.

\$2.50 Bed Spread \$1.69

Full size Crochet Bed Spread; assorted designs; heavy weight.

25c Fruit of the Loom Muslin 17c

Hill's or Lonsdale.

\$55.00 Axminster Rugs \$39.50

9x12; many designs to choose from.

\$1.25 Imported Black Satin Venetian 69c

You will be amazed that such a satin-like fabric can be sold at such a low price. This is positively one of the highest grade imported Venetians.

49c White Domet Flannel 29c

Soft, heavy fleecy quality, 32 inches wide, for women's and children's undergarments and babies' wear.

Imported Nainsook 29c yard

Soft, sheer quality. 36 inches wide. Regular value 39c. Dainty for fine undergarments.

Satin Charmeuse \$1.98

Heavy lustrous satin face firm weave. Black and brown only.

98c Pillow Cases 59c

45x36 Fruit of Loom Pillow Cases. Hem-stitched or scalloped. Only 25 dozen in this lot.

EXTRA SPECIAL! \$3.00 Mandarin Silk \$1.49 yard

36 inch Japanese Mandarin Silks for kimono, linings or drapery. In a large range of color combinations. Less than half the former price. See them in the window.

TO THE KINGSTON GAS & ELECTRIC CO.

Will you kindly print the figures which you omit in the opinion given in the daily press, and also print the opinion of Commissioner Barhite on the meter charge.

Kingston Taxpayers' Association

FREEMAN WANT ADS. BRING RESULTS

STELLES' INVENTORY SHOE SALE

This sale is satisfying hundreds of customers daily with new, Up-to Date Best Value Footwear for all ages, at prices in every instance that are "Less Than Cost." Just think these few items over and there are hundreds of others.

MEN'S SHOES at \$4.00 a pair that represent values from \$6.00 to \$8.00

LADIES' SHOES at \$4.98 a pair that represent values from \$7.50 to \$12.50

CHILDRENS' SHOES at \$2.95 a pair that represent values from \$4.50 to \$5.00

E. T. STELLE & SON, 312 WALL ST.

272 FAIR STREET

OPPOSITE ULSTER GARAGE

ARMY AND NAVY STORES

Now is the Time to Buy a Sheep Lined Coat

PRICES SLASHED for QUICK SELLING

\$9.98

FORMERLY \$15.00

Male khaki, best sheep's wool lining, wool lined sleeves. Pockets and belt, 32 inches long.

\$12.98

FORMERLY \$19.50

Male khaki, best sheep's wool lining, wool lined sleeves. Pockets and belt, 36 inches long.

\$14.98

FORMERLY \$22.50

Heavy quality male khaki, wool lined sleeves. Pockets and belt, 40 inches long.

Men's Underwear

Best quality heavy jersey ribbed or Jersey fleece lined shirts and drawers. Formerly \$1.49

Tonight

O. S. HATHAWAY THEATRES PRESENTATIONS

JACK PICKFORD

DOUBLE-DYED DECEIVER

by O. Henry

The Olando Kid was tough. He was hard. He was tremendously vain about his ability to handle a six gun. And gosh how he hated Mexicans! But was he really bad clean through—or was it only the boasted talent for wickedness of a youth, who had never known a home or a mother's love? In "A Double-Dyed Deceiver"—O. Henry's most popular book—Jack Pickford portrays a tough young cowpuncher from Texas who suddenly runs up against an influence that had been lacking in his life. The heart warming tale of a Texas bad man who discovered he was good!

MAGNIFICENT MUSICAL ARRANGEMENT
MULLER'S CONCERT ORCHESTRA
Comedy Featurette "PALS and PETTICOATS"
A Sunshine Carnival of Joy
Kinograms Burton Holmes

WEDNESDAY

EUGENE O'BRIEN, in "A FOOL AND HIS MONEY"

BY GEORGE BARR McCUTCHEN

Also—The "SON OF TARZAN"

KEENEY'S

MATINEES

ONE TO FIVE

20c

EVENING

SEVEN TO ELEVEN

28c

TONIGHT
and WednesdayKINGSTON
OPERA HOUSE

MATINEES

2:30

15c

EVENING

7 and 9

20c

DOROTHY DALTON

in

Guilty of Love

A Paramount Aircraft Picture

"The old, old story," they said. "A romantic girl who loved too well." But they learned that this girl was different! The man learned it, too! In one of the deepest, tenderest "woman" stories ever screened. Plus the dash, the beauty, the style that is Dorothy Dalton's.

Comedy—The Hall Room Boys

— in —

"ALMOST HEROES"

COMING THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY

VAUDEVILLE

TONIGHT
2:30-7-9THE
AUDITORIUM

15c

EILEEN PERCY

in

"HER HONOR THE MAYOR"

In a Sparkling Comedy of Love and Politics

—Also—

NEAL HART

Champion Cowpuncher of the West in

"The Mission Trail"

WEDNESDAY

ALICE BRADY, in "BETSY ROSS"

ALSO STARTING WEDNESDAY

ELMO LINCLON

—in—

"The Flaming Disc"

ACTION

as quick as thought!

"ELMO was fighting at bay. On all sides of him the burly thugs were closing in, their wicked eyes gleaming and their greedy faces glowing over the belief that they had him cornered at last. Swirling his giant arm in a murderous arc, Elmo crashed the jaw of the first, knocking him cold. The second rushed in only to meet a steady fist and a sickening shove to the floor. The Master of the game jumped at Elmo, his corded sinews clenching at Elmo's throat. With a mighty heave, Elmo freed himself from the clutching hands, lifted his heavy assault over his head, and flung the struggling form on top of the two he had downed. There's action! And that's only a minor incident in a steady stream of striking movements. Play Elmo for Action. EVERY WEDNESDAY.

NATION'S HEALTH BEING GUARDED

Government Striving to Bar and Control Disease.

KEEP TABS ON IMMIGRATION

Women Graduates of Schools of Household Economics Who Have Had Hospital Experience Are in Demand as Dietitians in Hospitals of the Public Health Service—Motion Picture Film Used in Educational Campaign.

Opportunities are now open in the hospitals of the United States public health service for the employment as dietitians of many women graduates of schools of household economics who have had student training or hospital experience in civilian or army hospitals. The work, which has to do with the victualing of the hospitals, was transferred a year ago from the pharmacists to a newly established dietitian service. The section has steadily expanded, but owing to the opening of many new hospitals and the enlargement of those already on operation the dietetic personnel is as yet not nearly up to the requirements. Applications for appointment should be made to the surgeon general, United States public health service, Washington, D. C.

Health Film.

A new motion picture film prepared at the instance of the United States public health service vividly presents the life history of the mosquito, especially of the kind that transmits malaria germs and costs the United States people about \$200,000 a year by so doing. Part of the film is "animated" and part taken from actual life; all of it is life-like.

Most realistic are the views showing how the female mosquito absorbs the malaria germs with the blood of a malaria patient; how the germs increase and multiply and pervade the salivary glands of the mosquito; and how the mosquito passes them on to the nearest innocent bystander, who promptly falls ill with the disease.

The film was exhibited for the first time at the meeting of the Southern Medical association at Louisville, Ky., November 15 to 18.

Burgess J. W. Kerr of the United States public health service sailed for Europe on November 20 with Commissioner General of Immigration Caminetti to assist in the investigation of emigrant conditions in Europe. The hope is to devise additional measures whereby the immigration laws may be given greater force and may yet work less hardships on prospective emigrants.

Income and Pellagra.

That pellagra varies inversely with the family income in the cotton-mill villages of South Carolina is the conclusion drawn after a three-year study by the United States public health service. This is the first reported study in which the long-suspected relation of poverty and pellagra are definitely measured.

As the income fell, the disease was found to increase and to affect more and more other members of the same family. As the income rose, the disease decreased and was rarely found in families that enjoyed the highest incomes, even though this highest was still quite low.

Differences among families with the same incomes are attributed by the report to differences in the expenditures for food, intelligence of the housewife and ownership of cows, gardens, etc. Differences among villages which were economically similar are attributed to differences in the availability and condition of food in local markets.

A recent statement by one of the largest life insurance companies in the United States indicates that the food standards of southern wage-earners must have improved remarkably of late, for the death rate from pellagra has fallen from 6.7 per 100,000 in 1915 to 2.3 in 1919.

CAT'S BOARD NO "NECESSITY"

Montclair Judge Rules Out Women's Claim Against Landlord.

A cat's board, under certain conditions, is not a necessity, in the opinion of Judge Harry N. Reeves of the District court at Montclair. N. J. Miss Mary F. Apperson, a worker in the Newark public library, brought suit against Alphonse Dreyfus, owner of an apartment house in Newark, to recover damages for failing to allow her possession of an apartment which she had rented from May 1 last. On that day Miss Apperson moved her personal belongings to the house, but she avers that Dreyfus refused to permit her to put in her furniture until May 15.

At a hotel in Newark, where Miss Apperson spent the time between May 1 and 15, she was not permitted to keep her cat and therefore was compelled to pay board for Tabby, which cost her \$3 a week. Her suit was for \$30, including for the first moving \$20; hotel bill, \$35; cat's board, \$9. The judge awarded damages for her claim, less the cat's board bill.

Get Advanced Wedding to Play Ball.

Elizabeth Frew, a member of a golf handicap team in Akron, O., became a bride two days before the date set for the wedding so that she might accompany the team to Vicksburg, Pa., to take part in a championship game.

Bring all the family with you to enjoy the dance and entertainment on Friday night, Jan. 28, at Frith's Hall, where the U. C. T. will hold their big auction and grocery sale. Admission free.—Advertisement.

NOW AN OVERCOAT SALE

ANNOUNCEMENT LATER

MARBLESTONE'S

FAMINE SUNDAY TO HELP FILL CHINA'S EMPTY RICE BOWLS

四海之内

皆兄弟也



Thousands of churches to unite, February 6, to send stream of food to feed millions of starving Chinese, typified by this aged woman. The ideograms, reading from right to left, give an old Chinese proverb, "Within the four seas all men are brothers."

Churches throughout the United States will observe Sunday, February 6, as "China Famine Sunday." The American Committee for China Famine Fund has sent telegrams to the executive heads of all church denominations urging a vast, concerted effort to raise enough money to check the death rate in the northern provinces.

The funds subscribed will come as a New Year's gift to China, February 6 being the first day of the old Chinese new year season, known under the new calendar as the Spring Festival. The American Committee hopes to make China Famine Sunday the turning point in the fight against hunger which threatens 45,000,000 lives. Of these, 15,000,000 face certain death unless a great response comes from America.

Clergymen will describe how the predest American missionary work has placed this nation in the position of "big brother" to China and how China looks first to us. The calamity is the worst in history. Unless the starving people are helped until the next crop the political and economic life of the heart of China's agricultural district will collapse, and with it will disappear the world's trade with China. There are more than 40,000 Christian Chinese among the starving multitude.

Sunday schools and all church societies are to be asked to co-operate, and in many cities, including New York, mass meetings will be held. Contributions are being received by the China Famine Fund, Vernon Monroe, treasurer, at Bible House, Astor Place, New York City.

Good Reason.
As a general thing, the woman doesn't encourage her husband to sing to the baby because she part of the audience.—Dallas News

Angelus Flour



His Advice

If you want the sweetest bread, the tastiest rolls and muffins you ever ate, bake with—

ANGELUS FLOUR

It's good for you because

you'll want to

Eat More Bread

EDW. T. McGILL

Kingston, Distributor.

Sold by John E. Glennon

SHURTER

Plays at

ARMORY

WEDNESDAY NIGHT,

JAN. 26, 1921

All the Latest Popular

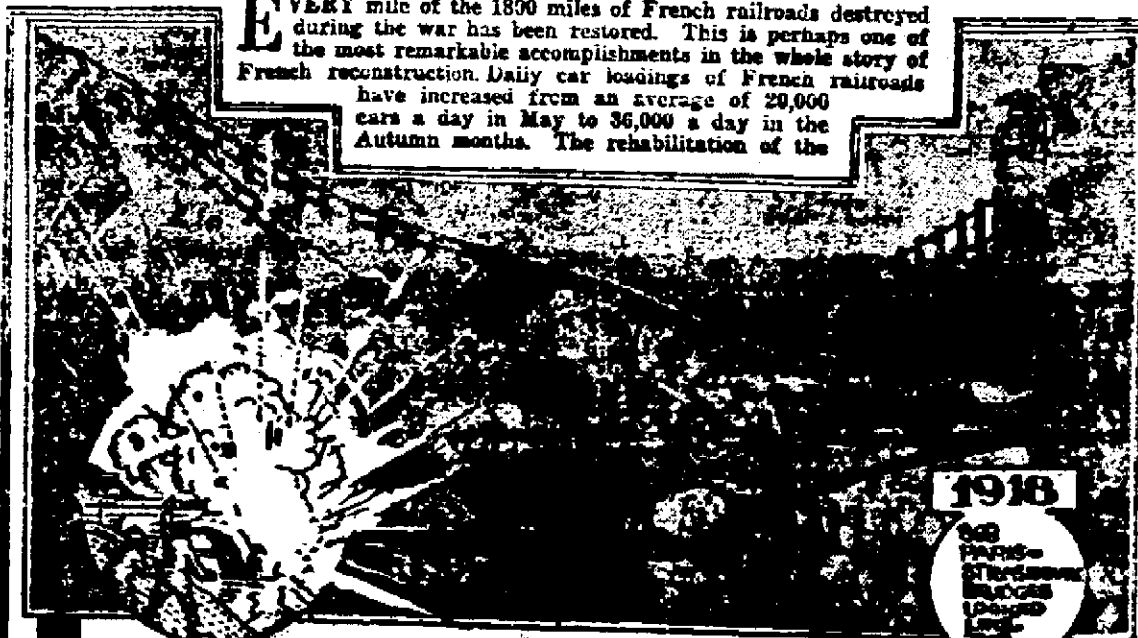
Selections for

ONE BIG DANCE

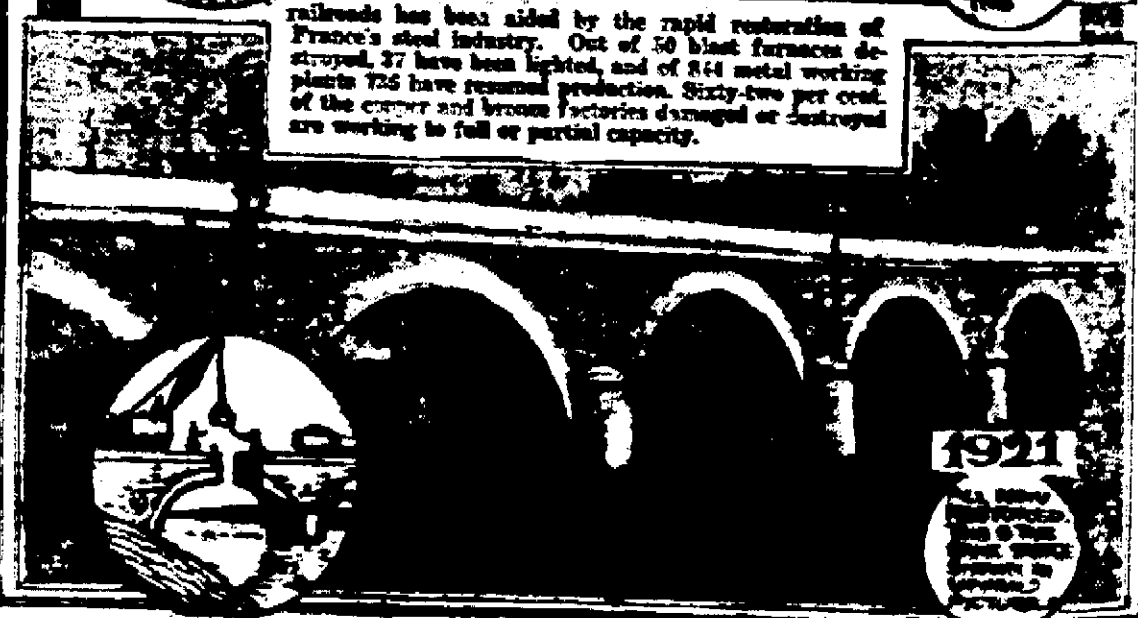
50c Including Tax.

War-Destroyed French Railroads, All Restored

EVERY mile of the 1800 miles of French railroads destroyed during the war has been restored. This is perhaps one of the most remarkable accomplishments in the whole story of French reconstruction. Daily car loadings of French railroads have increased from an average of 20,000 cars a day in May to 36,000 a day in the Autumn months. The rehabilitation of the



railroads has been aided by the rapid restoration of France's steel industry. Out of 50 blast furnaces destroyed, 37 have been lighted, and of 844 metal working plants 735 have resumed production. Sixty-two per cent of the power and bronze factories damaged or destroyed are working to full or partial capacity.



ONE CENT A WORD ADVS. BRING RESULTS

GIVES KINGSTON SCHOOL COSTS

By Telegraph to The Freeman.
Albany, Jan. 25.—(Special.)—According to statistics secured by the New York state conference of mayors, the cost of maintaining the school children of Kingston has increased materially since 1916-17. In 1916-17 the cost was \$43.59 and last year the figure leaped to \$64.78. The report in table form prepared by the mayors' conference likewise shows that in 1916-17 the cost of the school system in Kingston was \$136,112.07, while last year the amount was \$168,137.59.

ELLENVILLE

Ellenville, Jan. 25.—The basketball game at Norbury Hall on Friday evening between the Ellenville and Roscoe High School teams favored Ellenville with another victory. Score 19 to 9.

Mrs. George F. Andrews, who is receiving treatment at the Roscoe Sanitarium at Napanoch, is slightly improved at this writing. Mrs. Namack and son, Thomas, spent the week-end in New York city.

The Epworth League of the M. E. Church will hold a social and business meeting on Friday evening. All members are urged to attend.

Mrs. Cookingham of Red Hook, after spending several days with her daughter, Mrs. H. Westlake Coons, at Ellenville, returned to her home on Thursday.

H. Westlake Coons motored to Kingston on Sunday accompanied by his father, Dr. Coons, who returned to his home there, after spending a few days in Ellenville.

A community meeting will be held in Memorial Hall tonight.

The Dorcas Society of the M. E. Church will be entertained at the Hunt Memorial Building on Thursday afternoon by members of the Women's Christian Temperance Union.

The Ellenville High School basketball team will go to Monticello on Thursday evening to compete with the high school team there.

A report to the effect that Patrick Hanley had been drowned with one of his horses in the Mill Pond on Saturday caused quite some excitement in town, but the rumor proved to be false, and Mr. Hanley is still in the "Land of the Living."

The Ulster Wood Products Company, better known as The Handle Factory, after being closed for over two months has resumed operations, and Larry O'Neill is again on the job.

Word has been received that William H. Weser and family have arrived in Pasadena, California, and are very much pleased with their surroundings.

Mr. and Mrs. Kelly Christian spent Sunday with Mrs. Garry, at Napanoch.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Lepke and family of Ulster Heights spent Sunday at Otto Johnson's on Bloomer street.

Charles Marvin of Newark, N. J., formerly of Ellenville, is spending several weeks' vacation here and is staying at the West End Hotel.

MILTON

Milton, Jan. 24.—The regular monthly meeting of the Maids and Matrons Society will be held in the club room Wednesday afternoon, February 2, at 2:30 o'clock.

Miss May Lee Brice of New York city visited Mr. and Mrs. Henry DuBois last week.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Donaldson have returned from a visit with their son, Irving, and his family, at Amsterdam, N. Y.

Chris Fisher is seriously ill at his home on the North road.

Fred Taber is confined to his home by injuries received from a fall down his cellar stairs last week.

A. B. Clarke and son are shipping apples which they have had in cold storage, to New York city.

The dance given last Friday evening by the Men's Club was largely attended. About \$250 was realized.

The infant child of Charles Glancy is seriously ill of pneumonia.

Mrs. Arthur Sinclair of Brooklyn has been visiting her mother, Mrs. Alanzo Wood.

James Conklin, our local ice man, gathered a fine crop of ten inch ice from Long Pond last week.

Benjamin Harcourt, of Poughkeepsie visited relatives in town last week.

D. J. Brown, a former part owner of the Milton Woolen Mills, has located at Holden, Mass.

Word has been received from Edward Theille, Jr., who is making a trip to California, that he is having a fine trip. Mr. Theille is now in Mexico.

Miss Carrie Skidmore of Cornwall visited her mother, Mrs. Louise Skidmore, last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Russell Martin have returned from their wedding trip, and have gone to housekeeping in part of the residence of William Lam.

The annual business meeting of the members and congregation of the First Presbyterian Church will be held at the church Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

A New England supper will be held by the Ladies' Needle Craft Society, Friday evening from 4 to 5 o'clock in the parlor of the First Presbyterian Church.

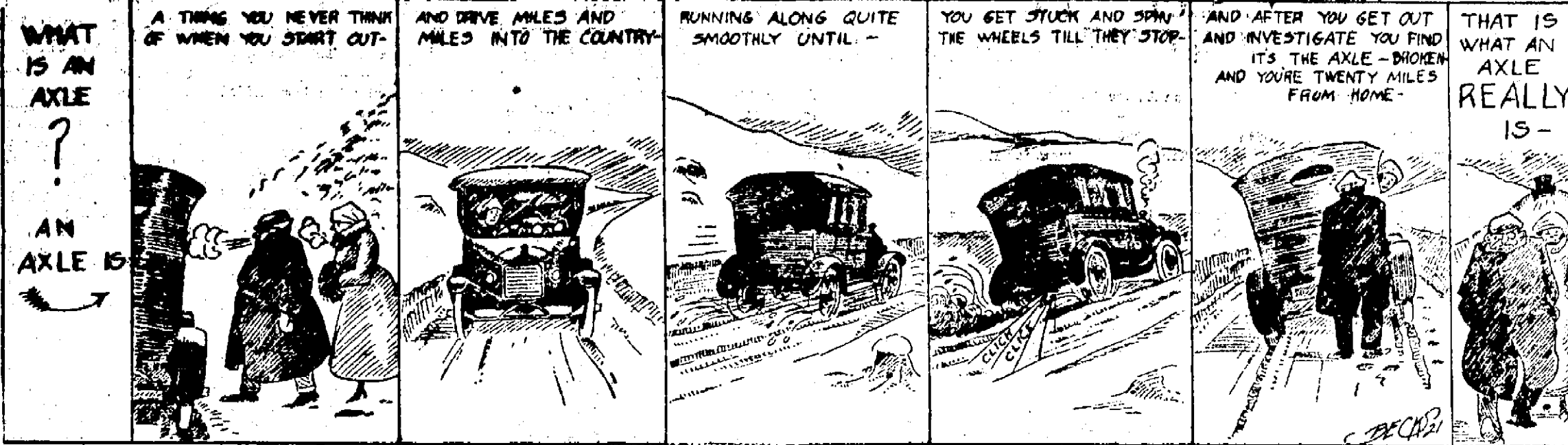
C. F. Kent has been having some of the best trout trout cut down on his property along the state road.

George W. Hallack and William Lutz were doing jury duty at Kingston last week.

Mr. and Mrs. William H. Turner and visited with the Rev. and Mrs. A. A. Northacker at Ellenville, L. I., last week. The Rev. Mr. Northacker was formerly pastor of the First Presbyterian Church in this village.

After buying your supplies at the auction and grocery sale of the U. C. at Poughkeepsie, Friday night, Jan. 25, enjoy a dance with the local Rubecks of the Grip. No admission charged.—Advertisement.

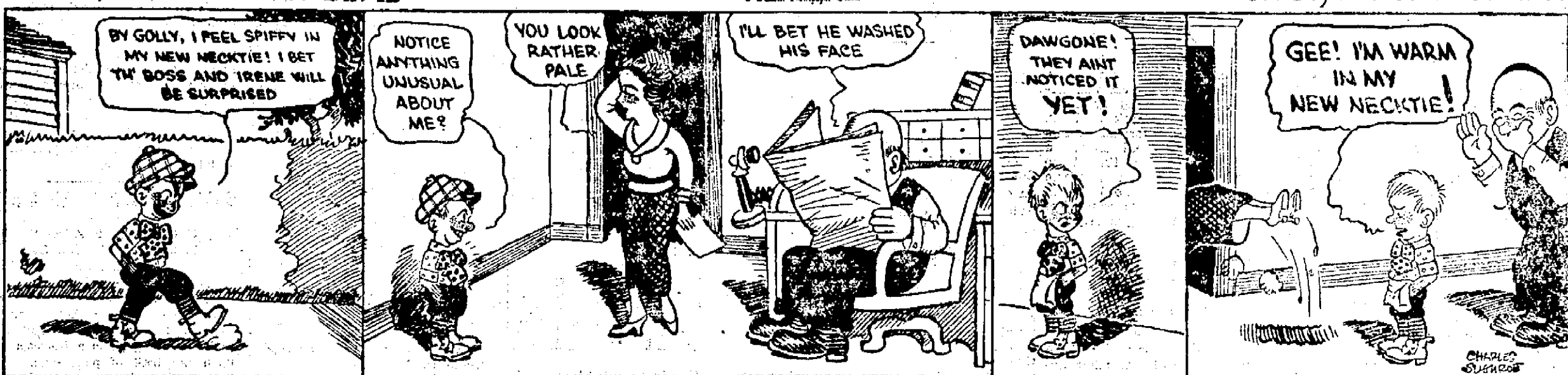
CAD BUCKS—Our own automobile school.



MICKIE, THE PRINTER'S DEVIL

By Charles Sughrue
© Walter Neppner Union

Our Boy Has Gotta Be Noticed



"Y" WORKERS REPORT SUCCESS

The team captains and workers in the Y. M. C. A. membership campaign met Monday evening at the "Y," and the reports were so satisfactory that the social hour and refreshments were doubly enjoyable. Two hundred and twenty memberships have been produced, fifty more are practically assured and the institution has secured added influence and appreciation in many of the industrial plants. The goal of 250 memberships thus bids fair to be well exceeded.

KERHONKSON REVIVAL.

Muir Party to Begin Meetings There January 30th.

Interest is quickening in the evangelistic campaign which starts in Kerhonkson on Sunday, January 30, under the direction of Evangelist T. LeRoy Muir and Professor Kaufman. One of the big features of the campaign will be the singing "Songs For Service," the famous Rodchever song book will be used. One hundred copies have already arrived and are on sale. All singers are cordially invited to join the chorus choir. A special platform is being built to accommodate the singers and one also for the evangelist who is called the "Billy Sunday of New York state." There will be three rehearsals during the week, the final one on Saturday evening at 7:30 with Professor Kaufman in charge.

All Christian people in the town and vicinity are asked to use their influence during these three weeks of special effort that the entire region may be helpfully touched and that many may get right with God. Cottage prayer meeting is to be held on Tuesday evening at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Van Dyke Churchill. On Thursday and Friday evenings prayer meeting will be held in the church at 7:30 followed by choir rehearsals.

ULSTER PARK.

Ulster Park, Jan. 24.—Mr. and Mrs. C. Wells of Poughkeepsie spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. George Eckert.

L. M. Hermance is ill. The five hundred card club was entertained by Mr. and Mrs. Leslie Herring Friday evening. The next meeting, February 15, will be with Mr. and Mrs. Melvin Churchill.

Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Dumond have returned from a visit with friends in Paterson, N. J.

Mr. and Mrs. Leo H. Smith and daughter, Virginia, of Kingston, called on Mr. and Mrs. Melvin Churchill Sunday evening.

George Magley spent Sunday with his parents here.

Mrs. I. D. Churchill is spending the week with her daughter, Mrs. Edwin Doyle in Port Jervis.

Claude Ellison is ill with grip.

The Ladies' Aid met at the home of Mrs. John Schryver Friday afternoon.

Haymond Smith is filling his ice house with twelve inch ice.

Wieber & Walter, plumbers of Kingston, are making repairs to the parsonage.

Merritt Berry of Port Jervis visited Mr. and Mrs. John Osborn Sunday.

Robert Christensen has treated his home to a coat of paint.

ACCORD.

Accord, Jan. 24.—Saturday noon after more than a month's drilling for the creamery well, a vein of water was struck at a depth of about 225 feet. The well was then cased from the top at a rate of about 10 gallons per minute. As the water still continues to flow, the feasibility of using the surface water as the nucleus of a water system for the village is being discussed.

Harry Ford has returned from a visit with his sister at Kingston.

Most of the sick in this vicinity are recovering their health.

Several from this place succeeded

One Pound Free

We Pay Your Grocer Full Price

A Luxury for Every Table

Here is Nut Butter perfected—the de luxe brand, which offers the sweetness and delicacy of fine creamery butter. It provides the indispensable food fats in the most appetizing, nutritious, digestible and easily assimilated form. Best of all, the moderate price allows you to serve all you want.

Flavor and food value the same

The flavor of Troco Nut Butter, put in by a butter expert, is as delicious as that of creamery butter. The food value is the same.

The principal difference is the 15 to 40 cents a pound you save in the price.

If you use some other brand of margarine all the more reason to try Troco. You make the acquaintance of a new table luxury—sweet, dainty, appetizing nut butter, the super-brand.

The white meat of coconuts churned with fat-free milk

The milk used in churning Troco is fat-

freed and then twice pasteurized for safety's sake.

It is churned with snowy nut fat extracted from the white meat of coconuts. It is flavored with scientifically ripened milk just as butter is.

Could any food combination be more appetizing? Mail the coupon today for your free acquaintance pound!

A butter expert makes Troco

A. E. Hoffman, famous for over 30 years as butter maker, butter judge and teacher of butter making, supervises the production of every pound of Troco Nut Butter.

He has been distinguished for the peculiarly sweet and delicate flavor of his butter. He develops this same butter sweetness and delicacy in Troco Nut Butter.

The Troco Company has built a new plant. It provides Mr. Hoffman with every facility for making Troco the finest pure food product of its kind—nut butter brought to perfection.

TROCO NUT BUTTER COMPANY, Chicago
Distributed by

F. B. Mathews & Co.

Successor to Butter



Mail This Coupon for the Free Pound Today

Read Carefully

Send this coupon to the Troco Nut Butter Co. Don't take it to your grocer. We will send you an order good on any dealer for one pound of Troco. He will bill it to us. Only one pound to a family.

37th and Iron Sts., Chicago, Ill.
Mail me an order on any grocer for a free pound of Troco.

City _____
L. Freeman, Kingston, N. Y.

LUCKEY, PLATT & CO.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

"I WILL LOOK AFTER YOUR INTERESTS IN LUCKEY, PLATT & COMPANY'S"
—LUCY LUCKEY—

I am the Mail Order Buyer and I will look after your personal interests in the store just as conscientiously as though you were shopping yourself.

All orders received before 4 p. m. will go out on the same day. I am anxious to please you. My experience throughout the whole store has given me a buying ability which is of value to you and for you.

Anything that you need in this store from a needle to a dayen-port will be bought right for you and made right for you. For anything that you need, phone or write Lucy Luckey, Mail Order Department, Luckey, Platt & Company, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Phone 2500.

LUCKEY, PLATT & CO.

The Largest and Best Line of **HATS** in the City Go at **HALF PRICE**

Every Hat We Have Cut Half Price

STETSON'S, KNOX, YOUNG'S, EMERSON'S AND ALL OTHER MAKES

\$10.00 Knox	\$5.00
\$10.00 Stetson	\$5.00
\$9.00 Stetson	\$4.50
\$8.00 Stetson	\$4.00
\$8.00 Emerson	\$4.00
\$6.00 Emerson	\$3.00
\$5.00 Emerson	\$2.50
\$4.00 Hats	\$2.00
\$3.00 Hats	\$1.50
\$2.50 Hats	\$1.25
\$2.00 Hats	\$1.00

Gloves Cut 1-4
Men's and Boys' Caps Cut 1-3
Shoes Cut From 25 to 50 %

C. S. WOOD 297-299 Wall Street

Live Business Men Advertise in THE FREEMAN

SKIRTS

Plaid, Checks, Serges, Velour, were made to sell for \$7.98, \$8.98, \$9.98

\$4.98

BWAY SAMPLE SHOP

WHITFIELD.

Whitfield, Jan. 24.—Mrs. Vera Edderly spent Thursday with her mother, Bernice Quick.

Bertum Brown, Ernest Hornbeck

and Allan Hornbeck attended the movies at Ellenville Wednesday evening and report a fine time.

James Lounsbury's men and teams are cutting and drawing ice from Bailey's mill pond.

Mrs. Jacob H. Baker spent Wednesday with her sister, Mrs. Simon Hornbeck.

Mr. and Mrs. George Stokes and family attended a party at Kyurake on Thursday evening.

Mrs. Mary Quick spent the week end with her brother in Kingston.

Herman Rosenkrantz is suffering with a bad cold.

Simon Hornbeck and son, Allan, spent Friday in Ellenville.

Mrs. Della Davis of Kingston spent Friday with A. G. Davis and family.

Albert Bailey delivered a load of pork to Kingston on Thursday

Full many a man has jumped to get
The spotlight on the stage.
Where human beings storm and fret,
The actors of their age.
Full many a man with conscious pride

And thought the world was satisfied
To have him linger there.

Full many a man dejected grope
Back where the shadows teem,
And find his self-approving hopes
Are but an empty dream.

Full many a man Fate puts on view
Where all the crowd is loath;
Then lets him speak a line or two,
And murmurs, "Get the heck!"

—Washington Star.

HOLDS ROBBERS FOR POLICE

ingenious Device That Shows a

Away With the "Holding Up" of Financial Institutions.

A safeguard for clerks, tellers and officers of banks against robbers and hold-up men has been invented by George Robinson, director of a Brooklyn school, who is expecting to receive a patent on it from Washington.

The invention consists of a cage outside each of the tellers' and cashiers' windows, into which a person must enter in order to approach the window and in which there is room for only one person at a time. The entrance to this outside cage is through a turnstile, operated electrically by one of the bank employees. The person entering the cage will transact his business in the ordinary way, with the advantage of being secluded from the public gaze or interference, and as soon as he has finished his business the teller or cashier will indicate this fact to the man who

controls the entrance and exit to the



General Plan of the Robber Trap.

cage, who will at once release the customer if everything is all right, and admit the next in line. The cashier or teller cannot release the cage and, therefore, it would be useless for a hold-up man to pull a gun on these officials. If the teller or cashier has any reason to suspect the person in the cage, he can, by depressing with his foot an electric button, flash a

red light on the desk of the man controlling the cage, and simultaneously, every cage in the place would become automatically locked and the police communicated with.

It will be seen from the drawing that the cages stand separately, the entrance and exit turnstiles being at the sides. Cages can be joined together where desired and the exits made at the front of the cages.

It is claimed that the invention will also prevent "inside jobs" as not only bank employees, but prospective robbers, will readily appreciate the difficulties to be encountered in successfully holding up a bank equipped with the system of this invention.—New

Affected by Master's Death.
 "The Elf," a favorite trotting mare

of Walter Winans, sportsman, who died while driving a horse in a race in England the other day, is said by Winans' stablemen to have grieved so much since her master's death that she became almost unmanageable. Mr. Winans always used to visit her first and fed her with sugar and talked to her and she was always the first to be harnessed for a run round the track, said W. Mills, who has been the dead man's groom for 20 years. Mr. Winans bred the mare himself. "On the day

of the death, I think the mare must have seen her master carried in after the accident. That afternoon the men could do nothing with her. She refused food, and kept on kicking at the door of her box. The next day when I took her out for exercise she neighed the whole time. Finally we had to

shut her up for a day or two in the dark and now she has become a little quieter."

Turtle Colonies.

Strange groups of mountain tops barely emerging from the Indian woods. *Albion, Annapolis, Comaleda, Astora, Farquhar, Providence, St. Pierre, Albion, the eight little*

Amirantes, Cortley, Platte, Amiers and Tramelin—who ever heard that they exist? But, tiny and obscure fractions as they are in the multitudinous British empire, they have much

From each inter in succession heavy deposits of guano are being removed and coconut groves are being planted on the soil thus cleared. Phosphate rock will also be used as a fertilizer.

area with some freedom, as a "country" paper tells, and all the life of land are frequented by one of the best known colonies of "whell" and given an outlet.—New York Evening Post.

At least they had taken all the flesh from the head of a long-dead animal, and discarded a single part of the body. Before he was found in Southwark, they say, the animal had all been removed.

[illegible]

By Telegram to The Press.
Washington, Jan. 23.—President
Wilson will receive James W. Cox,
former Democratic presidential
candidate, at 11 o'clock tomorrow morn-
ing. The White House announced it

10

THE SERVICE CHARGE AS A PART OF THE NEW GAS RATE

THE FOLLOWING OPINION OF COMMISSIONER IRVINE WAS ORIGINALLY HANDED DOWN IN THE CASE OF THE ROCHESTER GAS AND ELECTRIC CORPORATION. IT WAS INCLUDED IN THE OPINION OF THE COMMISSIONER IN THE KINGSTON GAS AND ELECTRIC CO. DECISION.

The service charge as the term is herein used is a uniform charge to all consumers, which together with another charge based upon the amount of gas consumed constitutes the entire rate to be paid. The service charge is not new although it has not as yet come into general use. It is sometimes called a readiness to serve charge and sometimes a consumer's charge. Its real nature does not seem to be generally understood by consumers, and unless it is understood it appears to them to be a mere arbitrary imposition in addition to the regular price also paid for what they consider the service supplied. It differs from the familiar minimum charge in that it is imposed on every consumer regardless of the quantity of gas used, while the minimum charge is practically imposed upon only those consumers using less than a certain quantity of gas and becomes absorbed in the meter or commodity rate as soon as that quantity is reached. It was intended to serve the same purpose as the service charge but only did so to a limited extent and in a very crude manner. Its advent was greeted by an enormous storm of disapproval on the part of the consumers. Its injustice was vehemently asserted, and because of its partial and discriminating effect the attack was not without foundation. It had sufficient reason behind it to enable it to resist the attack. It is now all but universal where the service charge is not applied, and it is an interesting fact that those who now resist the service charge are strenuous advocates of the minimum charge; some of them, probably, merely because they are accustomed to it; others for reasons worked out as applied to their own bills by means of a lead pencil and a pad of paper.

THE COMMISSION HAS IN A NUMBER OF CASES RECOGNIZED THE PROPRIETY OF THE SERVICE CHARGE. The charge was approved in the Annual Report of the Commission to the Legislature in 1920 (page 84). Circumstances in this case require a re-examination of the principle involved and a clear statement of the nature and reasons for the charge and for its adoption in preference to the prevailing minimum rate. The Commission having been unable to complete its investigation for a final determination of the case, and the urgent need of the applicant for additional revenue demanding immediate relief, a preliminary order was made, July 1, 1920, authorizing the installation of the proposed service charge of 40 cents per month, and that rate is now in effect. Recently complaints have been signed by a large number of consumers protesting against this charge, and hearings have been accorded the protestants. This fact, together with the conclusion of Commissioner Barkie, contrary to that of the other Commissioners, justifies and demands a more extended discussion than would otherwise be warranted in view of the past acts and determinations of the Commission.

A MOMENT'S CONSIDERATION MUST CONVINCE ANY ONE THAT EVERY GAS COMPANY IS SUBJECT TO A VERY CONSIDERABLE EXPENSE IN THE CASE OF A PERSON WHOSE PREMISES ARE CONNECTED WITH THE COMPANY'S MAINS, WHO HAS A METER INSTALLED, AND VALVE OPEN, AND WHO USES NO GAS WHATSOEVER. Suppose in any community that no patrons should in fact use gas for a period of one month. The plant of the company is there and yielding no return. It must to a certain extent operate in order that any one may have gas if he tries to use it. In fact the expense of the company would be substantially the same as in normal times, except for the actual cost of producing the gas that would ordinarily be consumed during that period. To a degree this applies to the case of a single consumer who is, as the phrase goes, "connected up" but does not use gas for any particular period, as, for example, if his house be closed during a summer vacation. ALL EXPENSES CAN NOW BE ASCERTAINED THROUGH THE ACCOUNTS OF THE COMPANIES REQUIRED TO BE KEPT ACCORDING TO A UNIFORM SYSTEM PRESCRIBED BY THE COMMISSION LARGELY FOR THIS PURPOSE. IN THIS WAY COSTS CAN BE ANALYZED, AND WHEN SO ANALYZED IT IS FOUND THAT CERTAIN THEREOF VARY DIRECTLY AND PROPORTIONATELY WITH THE NUMBER OF CONSUMERS, THAT IS TO SAY, THE COST TO THE CORPORATION OF STANDING READY TO SERVE IS EXACTLY THE SAME WHETHER THE CONSUMER AND HIS FAMILY BE AWAY ON VACATION WITH THE HOUSE CLOSED OR WHETHER HE BE A LARGE INDUSTRIAL CONSUMER USING MANY THOUSAND FEET A DAY. In addition to these items there are others which undoubtedly a great part of the total is likewise proportioned to the number of consumers and has no relation to the amount of gas consumed. In fact the only item of expense clearly and unambiguously dependent upon the amount of gas consumed and not in any degree upon the number of consumers is the cost of producing the gas and placing it in the holder.

It is elementary that the corporation is entitled to a fair return on the value of its property used and useful in the public service, on or before 72 of the Public Service Commission Law states the rate "a reasonable return upon capital actually expended." The corporation provides and installs meters and it bears the expense of the pipe from the main to the property lines. Here is an investment

upon which it is entitled to a return and which is constant whether gas is used or not. Meters must be inspected and kept in repair and so must the service pipes. Meters must be read whether gas is used or not, accounts must be kept with the individual consumer and bills must be rendered and accounts collected. While the rendition and collection of bills is not regardless of whether any gas is consumed, the expense in no wise relates to the amount of consumption, and it is, therefore, a charge which should be distributed among the customers, as a total. Meters and service depreciate regardless of the consumption and the total depreciation depends upon the number of meters and number of services. The size and extent of mains is largely related to the number of consumers, and theoretically, therefore, some proportion of the return on this investment and some proportion of the cost of maintenance and of depreciation should go into the service charge; but these items have also a direct relation to the amount of gas produced and used and in the absence of any satisfactory basis of apportionment it is better to refer them entirely to the commodity cost. The same is true of taxes. We might extend the inquiry to other less important items but enough has been said to illustrate the principle.

IF WE HAVE NOTHING EXCEPT A STRAIGHT CHARGE OF A GIVEN AMOUNT FOR EACH HUNDRED OR THOUSAND CUBIC FEET OF GAS CONSUMED IT IS MANIFEST THAT THOSE WHO CONSUME THE GAS ARE PAYING NOT ONLY THE COST OF SUPPLYING THEM BUT THEY ARE PAYING THE EXPENSE SUSTAINED BY THE CORPORATION IN HOLDING ITSELF READY TO SERVE OTHERS CONNECTED UP WHO USE THE GAS NOT AT ALL OR IN VERY SMALL QUANTITIES. It should be of no concern financially to the corporation whether it receives its revenue in the form of a straight commodity rate, in the form of a commodity rate with a minimum charge, or in the form of a commodity rate plus a service charge. In any event it is entitled under the law to receive sufficient revenue in the aggregate to pay all its operating expenses under reasonable and economic management to pay its taxes, to pay "a reasonable average return upon capital expended," and to make reservations out of the income for surplus and contingencies (Public Service Commission Law, section 72). This revenue to which it is entitled is a fixed sum to be paid by consumers in one form or rate or another, and the question involved is in no wise a question of greater or less revenue to the company but a question of distributing the fixed burden among the consumers equitably and without discrimination. From what has already been said it must be clear that a straight commodity rate is inequitable and if permitted at all should be permitted only under exceptional conditions where inequity resulting is inconsiderable. The static cost above referred to cannot, of course, be distributed with absolute justice and equity among all. The man who uses no gas but is connected up is not in precisely the same situation as a man who uses one hundred feet a month, and neither is in the situation of a man who uses one hundred thousand feet a month. A general basis must be found which will result in a minimum of inequity. The question, therefore, resolves itself into a consideration as to which of the two remaining rates is preferable; the minimum charge or the service charge. The expense to be paid being in great part exactly, and in the rest almost exactly, proportioned to the number of consumers the service charge, made the same for each consumer, is indicated strongly as the proper rate. The indication is so strong that it may well be taken as controlling unless its opponents can in some way demonstrate the superiority of the minimum charge. The first point always made is that it is unfair to the small consumer. Commissioner Barkie asks, "Is it just or reasonable that the modest householder who requires a few hundred or a few thousand feet per month should pay the same amount to be applied to the general and constant expense of the company as the business man who requires hundreds of thousands of feet in the same time?" The answer to this question must be "No," but the question involves the assumption that the service charge includes the entire general and constant expense of the company. The service charge should include only such parts of the expense as are incurred in maintaining the service proper as distinguished from supplying the commodity, and only that part that is the same or substantially the same both for the modest householder and the large business man. So stated, the answer to the question must be "Yes." It is said the service charge is irrespective of the benefit received and has no relation to it, and that a railroad might as well charge a certain sum irrespective of the number of miles traveled. There is a distinct benefit received in having a commodity ready for use of desired, and if the patron desires this and if it costs the corporation money to satisfy his desire it is entitled to compensation. If a railroad company kept a special train on a side track under steam ready to convey a party at any time and as often as desired from point to point it might well exact a very considerable service charge. IT IS SAID THAT A VERY LARGE PERCENTAGE OF THE CONSUMERS ARE SMALL USERS AND YET PAY THE GREATER PART OF THE AMOUNT WHICH THE SERVICE CHARGE IS INTENDED TO PROVIDE. THEY PAY ONLY THEIR PROPORTION. THEY PAY AS MUCH AND NO MORE THAN THE LARGE CONSUMER. They do not pay the greater part unless they are the greater number. The average consumption of gas in Rochester is 2,700 feet. With a minimum rate of 50 cents and a commodity rate of \$1.45 the bill of the average consumer would be \$3.91. With a service charge of 48

cents and a commodity rate of \$1.30 his bill would be \$3.91. In the case of the minimum charge the small consumer, as pointed out by Commissioner Kellogg in the petition of the Glen Cove and Sea Cliff Gas Company, decided herewith, pays the entire cost of the service so far as it is separated. He alone bears any burden because the commodity rate, if properly imposed, must be increased to cover that portion of the service cost not met by the very small consumer who pays the minimum bill. The opponents of the service charge deduce from these arguments in some manner that it works a discrimination against the small consumer, but every argument advanced applied with equal or greater force to the minimum charge. Assume a commodity rate of \$1 a thousand cubic feet and a minimum charge of \$1 per month. The man whose house is closed in the summer pays \$1 and uses no gas. The very small consumer, probably a professional man in his office, uses, say 100 feet and pays \$1. Another small consumer uses 900 feet and pays \$1. Another uses 1,000 feet and pays \$1. An industrial consumer uses 100,000 feet and pays \$100. No part of the cost of service is directly paid by any who uses 1,000 feet or more. The man on vacation pays \$1 service charge, and the assumed professional man in his office pays 99 cents. THE SMALL CONSUMER THUS PAYS A SPECIAL CHARGE FOR THE SERVICE, AND BECAUSE THE COMMODITY RATE IS HIGHER THAN IT WOULD BE UNDER A SERVICE CHARGE, HE PAYS IN ADDITION A PART OF THE SERVICE COST OF THE LARGE CONSUMER. IF ANYTHING FURTHER IS NECESSARY TO DEMONSTRATE THE DISCRIMINATIONS WORKED BY THE MINIMUM RATE, THE FOLLOWING ILLUSTRATION FROM A REPORT OF A COMMITTEE OF THE GLOVERSVILLE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, SHOULD BE SUFFICIENT:

"THE MINIMUM GAS RATE IS INEQUITABLE. A SAMPLE CASE CITED IS THE BEST PROOF. MR. A AND MR. B ARE IN THE MINIMUM CLASS WHICH IS PLACED SAY AT \$1. MR. A USES 90 CENTS' WORTH OF GAS A MONTH; HE PAYS \$1. MR. B USES 20 CENTS' WORTH OF GAS A MONTH; HE ALSO PAYS \$1. IF THE INTEREST ON THE SERVICE INVESTMENT TO THAT RESIDENCE OR OFFICE IS 50 CENTS, THE COMPANY SUSTAINS A LOSS FROM MR. A OF 40 CENTS THAT MUST BE MADE UP BY SOME OTHER CONSUMER, WHILE IT HAS MADE A PROFIT OF 30 CENTS OFF MR. B."

A single objection remains to be considered, and that is based on the law. Section 66 of the Transportation Corporations Law provided that no gas light corporation in this state shall charge or collect rent on its gas meters either in a direct or indirect manner. In *Buffalo v. Buffalo Gas Company*, 81 Appellate Division 505, it was held that a so-called minimum charge was shown to be a meter rent only by evidence that it varied in proportion to the size of the meter.

It is only by a straining of language that a service charge as above described, uniform among all classes of customers and depending upon the sum of all the expenses that are uniform could be distorted into a rent, direct or indirect for the gas meter. At the same time, it is possible that a factor in the service charge covering a return on the cost of the meter and its depreciation might be an indirect rental and for that reason should be eliminated from the service charge although otherwise it ought properly to be included.

Commissioner Kellogg then inserts the following comment in addition to Commissioner Irvine's opinion:

Little can be added to the foregoing, but perhaps another simile may be helpful. The position of the customers of a gas plant is somewhat similar to that of the members of a social club. In order to connect you with the plant, and to maintain the equipment and organization necessary to render service, a certain investment is expended and it is necessary whether or not any gas is consumed. So also the plant maintained by a club requires certain expenditures irrespective of materials furnished its members. To meet this cost of overhead, which is always present irrespective of use, annual dues are collected, and in addition members are charged for the actual materials consumed. A service charge was approved by this Commission in 1918 in the Matter of the Lockport Light, Heat and Power Company, 7 P. S. C. 2 N. Y. 27. It has been approved by other commissions:

Beloit v. Beloit W. G. & E. Co., (Wis.) 16 Wis. P. C. R. 195;
Ben Aron v. Ohio Valley Water Co. (Pa.) P. U. R. 1917 C. 399, 421;
Kennedy v. DeKalb Sycamore El. Co. (Ill.) P. U. R. 1917 E. 288;
Pekin v. Pekin Waterworks Co. (Ill.) P. U. R. 1917 C. 838;
San Francisco v. Spring Valley Water Co. (Cal.) P. U. R. 1919 A. 427;
Hartford v. Hartford City Gas L. Co., (Conn.) P. U. R. 1920 E. 840, 843.

THERE SEEMS TO BE NO DECISION TO THE CONTRARY.

In order to avoid any question of a violation of Section 66 of the Transportation Law, prohibiting direct or indirect charge for the rental of gas meters, the items of cost for installations, inspections of such meters which would otherwise be included in a scientific computation of a service charge, should be omitted.

(THE TABLE OF FIGURES IS OMITTED.)

The computations do not include any allowance for return and depreciation on investment for meters and meter installations set for taxes.

The foregoing indicates a proper charge of 60c a month for this readiness to serve above. This, however, is in excess of the amount requested by the Company, and in view of the opposition to the charge in all its features, it will not be increased beyond the amount requested, although such increase would correspondingly diminish the consumption charge.

THE KINGSTON GAS AND ELECTRIC CO.

WOULD SUSPEND NAVAL PROGRAM

Washington, Jan. 25.—Another step forward in the agitation towards disarmament negotiations with the world powers, was taken by Senator Borah, Republican, of Idaho today.

Senator Borah introduced a resolution calling upon the senate naval affairs committee for a report on

The practicability of suspending the appeal building program for the next six months. The senate passed the resolution.

"Great Britain has suspended her building program for six months," said Borch. "I want to know if the naval affairs committee has considered this matter. If the report is not satisfactory I will ask a fall investigation."

FRACTURED ARM

While Fall January 16 and Found B On Week Later.

W. W. Van Keuren, the elder mill man on the Albany avenue extension, is nursing a broken arm, the result of a fall. On Sunday, January 16, Mr. Van Keuren slipped on some ice and fell, striking on his left shoulder.

Dr. Sibley, who after an examination informed Mr. Van Housen that

CHRISTMAS TREE THAT LASTS

Minneapolis Inventor Has Something Which Will Save Yearly Waste of Valuable Woods:

It is really doubtful whether Santa Claus will approve the new style of Christmas tree invented by a Minneapolis man, Charles J. Carlstrand. It is not a real tree at all, but a carpenter's product, meant to be turned out in numbers at a planing mill or sash-and-door factory.

Appropriately, it is called a "knock-

tion is that it can be made of waste pieces of lumber, and is, therefore, inexpensive.

When Christmas is over it can be dismantled, packed in small compass and put away for future use. It is good for any number of Christmases.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Stranger Than Fiction.

Just the other day a real Rip Van Winkle came to light, no whit less strange or mythical, than Washington

left his home in Indiana for the Tennessee mountains, where he intended to visit his brother. That is the last time he was seen by his friends, and the last he remembered until he reappeared just the other day. His children have grown up, his wife has remarried and two wars have been fought and won, all of which he knew nothing about. Modern science will

probably label Bell's case as apoplexy or something like that, and old Rip may have been afflicted with the same disease for all we know. At any rate, never forget that the world of adventure and strange romance is all about us and set at all the exclusive possession of old story books. We may expect to see a real live Robin Hood almost any day.

Note Told of Tragedy.
A message from the sea washed ashore at Southampton, Eng., reads: "£5,000 Reward.—I am in the hands of savages on Cape Verde Island. Please send help.—Gustave Hamel." The dramatic disappearance of Hamel caused a sensation in 1914. On twenty-third day of May of that year he left Paris with the intention of Syria

Treating Horse Cyst.
Rising and sitting in his saddle in
horsemanship class, a lad drives a horse
which he has instructed. Every time
he and the instructor, in agreement, a signal
and the work turns a circle.

Long Face of Bird.
A specimen taken near Killdeer Lake

● 電圧降下、電流増大を抑制する

